

# MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. IX.—NO. 9.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1897.

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Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

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MAIN STREET, - - MOOSE JAW.

**To Customers...**

I expect my next consignment of plums and pears on or about September 1st. Get your fruit from this lot as it may be the last this season.

**THOS. HEALEY**, Cranberries now on hand, - \$1.00 per pail.

**SLATER'S**

FOR Summer Suitings In Nobby Scotch and English Goods.

**SPECIALTY** - IN - **PANTINGS.**

WAGHORN'S GUIDE & DIRECTORY TO THE NORTH WEST 50c per copy.

**The Season Has : Started :**

**Great Scott!**

Did you see that bird fall?..... "You bet!" "That's the longest shot I ever saw in my life." "That's nothing, I do that right along." "Well, what are you using?" "Why Robin Hood of course!" "Where do you get them?" "At J. A. Healey & Co.'s; they put up the finest shell I ever used." "What other kinds of powder do they keep and how do their prices compare?" "Just like all their other lines - away down for cash. Just listen and I will quote you a few of their prices: -

	per 100.
Robin Hood loaded shells, 12 gauge.	\$2 40
" " " " " " " "	2 60
Ely's London Loading, 12 " "	2 30
Winchester Blue Rival, 10 " "	2 60
" " " " " " " "	2 30
Robin Hood powder, 16 oz. (this powder is equal to 1 1/2 lbs of standard powder)	1 00
Manitoba Sporting coarse grain per lb	75
DuPont's, P.G., " " "	60
Curtis & Harvey's, T.P., " " "	75
The famous Haystack, " " "	60

We also have in stock a full line of shot, primers, caps, hunting coats, flasks and empty shells of every description. Guns for hire. Shells loaded to order on the shortest notice. Shooting parties will do well to call and inspect one of the most complete stocks of sporting goods ever seen in the West.

**J. A. HEALEY & CO.**

**Lumber : Yard** . . . . . **PLANING MILL .**

Why do without screen windows and doors and suffer from the pest fly, when you can get them for 25 cents and upwards? Buy from us and encourage home industry.

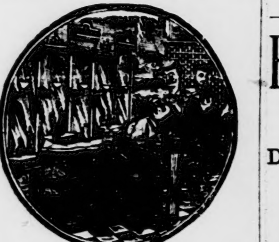
See Our \$16.00 Boards.

A car of cedar posts just received, 7, 9, and 12 ft. long; also fresh burned lime. Chopping done Saturdays. Chop, wheat meal and graham flour for sale. Terms cash with order.

**E. SIMPSON & CO.**

P.S.—House for sale at a bargain.

**PHOENIX SHAVING PARLOR**



**H. W. CARTER, - - PROP.**

So agent for Dr. White's new hair grower. Will grow hair on any bald head on earth and cure all scalp diseases.

**GLOVES .. GLOVES**

**All Kinds!**

Threshers' and harvest gloves from 25cts. up. We have a full line of all classes and prices.

**SPORTING COATS.**

Have you seen ours at \$2.25; also sporting vests.

**FALL GOODS**

Large consignments of fall goods arriving now and we must have more room, so you will get some rare bargains of what is left in summer goods.

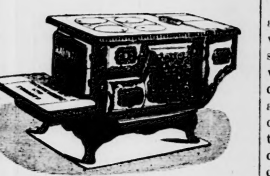
See our.....

**Ladies' Fall Jackets** .....\$3.75 up.

Don't forget that we are the lowest price on gem jars, fruit jars, etc.

**Robinson & Hamilton.**

**THE Farmer's .. STOVE ..**



"Oxford Graduate."

Made for the farming trade. Extra large oven. Extra heavy castings.

Order Early.....

**The Gurney Foundry Co. Ltd.** no. Brass, Agent, Moose Jaw.

**H. McDUGALL**

Dealer in.....

**Lumber and Building .. Material...**

Moose Jaw, 1st May, 1897.

**SIR WILFRID RETURNS.** CANADA'S PREMIER HOME FROM THE JUBILEE.

**He Gives His Impressions of the Event—The Position of Canada—The Treaties—The Fast Atlantic Line, Etc., Etc.**

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is again on Canadian soil. The royal mail steamship Labrador, with the Premier and his party, arrived at Quebec on Saturday, but was met a few miles up the river by the Government steamer Druid, on which were the reception party and other close friends of the Premier. The party made a tour of the harbor and steamed into port about 10 o'clock, and Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier were driven to the Hotel Frontenac, receiving an enthusiastic welcome from the crowds which lined the streets and occupied every vantage point on the wharves.

An address of welcome from the citizens of Quebec followed in the afternoon, and in the evening Lady Laurier was presented with an address together with a handsome piano from the citizens of Quebec.

Montreal's reception was probably the most brilliant event of his life, and certainly constituted the most extraordinary and striking in the history of that city. It is estimated that not less than one hundred thousand people had gathered at Jacques Cartier square to welcome the Premier home. The moment the Premier's foot touched Canadian soil the whole square was instantaneously lit up by electricity and magnificent fire works. Here, as at Quebec, the mayor presented him with an address of welcome, to which Sir Wilfrid responded in an eloquent speech, interrupted continually by deafening cheers.

Sir Wilfrid is the picture of health, and being asked for an interview said "First, let me say something regarding the Jubilee procession. It was a sight never to be forgotten, and was a marvellous revelation of the magnificence of the British empire, and a striking tribute to the personal popularity of Her Majesty. Throughout it was a wonderful sight, but I think the most impressive portion of it was the service at St. Paul's. I think it was an index to the English character and a credit to the English nation, that the consummating ceremony of that day should have been a public thanksgiving to Almighty God for the prosperity of the nation. It was truly a great spectacle to see Queen Victoria, the dignitaries of state, representatives of the army and navy and the great men of the nation all there under the canopy of heaven, in the face of that grand cathedral, offering their thanks to the Creator for His mercies.

The naval review was a spectacle of altogether different character, and yet was most impressive. To see all the strength of the greatest navy in the world displayed, from the biggest man-of-war to the tiniest torpedo boat, was a sight never to be forgotten, and made one feel if there is any one thing more than another that exhibits the strength of the British Empire, it is the marine display with all her sea forces exhibited in this manner.

Then, turning attention to matters of supreme importance to Canada, Sir Wilfrid entered upon a discussion of the position held by the Dominion in Europe, the importance of the denunciation of the German and Belgian treaties and the stupidity of those who argue that these actions on the part of Great Britain will not materially assist Canada.

"Canada is now beginning an entirely new career," he said, "not only in England, but in the whole continent of Europe. The denunciation of the German and Belgian treaties, as made at the request of Canada and the other self governing colonies, has without doubt created a profound impression throughout the continent, and unless I am greatly mistaken, we shall anticipate a sea of great flow of both capital and population to Canada in the next few years. And yet but two or three years ago, the English Government, through Lord Ripon, refused to consider the denunciation of those treaties."

"May I ask how you account for the change in front, Sir Wilfrid?" "The answer is not far to seek. I attribute the change to the attitude taken by the Canadian Government last session and the tariff legislation then adopted by the Dominion. By our action England was placed in the position of having either to advance or recede, and she advanced to meet us in the manner we desired. There can be no doubt as to the advantages Canada will gain from the denunciation of these treaties, the greatest, undoubtedly, being increased fiscal independence for us as a nation. These treaties were in the way of any fiscal arrangements we could have made with our sister colonies or even with foreign nations, because the moment any such arrangement had been made Germany and Belgium would have stepped forward and claimed the same advantages without giving anything in return. Canada found this out repeatedly during the twelve months prior to the Jubilee, when the Government was quite able to see how its policy was limited by the existence of these treaties, when it had opportunities to act in a manner which would have been for the good of Canada. Now we are free."

"Can you tell us whether arrangements in connection with the fast Atlantic service are proceeding satisfactorily, Sir Wilfrid?" "Yes, I have every reason to believe that the Canadian fast Atlantic steamship service is absolutely assured, and will be in operation before two years from now. Peterson has had to overcome many difficulties, as a man with new ideas always has, but I have every reason to believe that he has successfully overcome them all."

Speaking of his trip to France, the Premier, who modestly declined to say one word concerning his triumphal tour throughout the country, gave his opinion concerning the attitude of the French people towards Canada as follows: "The French people have always been very friendly in their disposition towards Canadians, and are now still more so, but I am sorry to say Canada is not as well known to Frenchmen as it ought to be, and perhaps, I may cherish hope, that my visit to France may have dispelled a few false notions which may have existed prior to that time."

"You visited other countries besides England and France, did you not?" "Yes, while I was on the continent I went to Switzerland and Italy."

Sir Wilfrid was evidently bearing in mind the conditions of the interview, which he had laid down, for he stopped smiling genially and then softening the least bit, concluded by saying: "Of all the people I met while I was in Europe, and I met many—but it would take up too much time to give you my impressions of all of them—there are three personalities which stand out clearly and vividly in my mind's eye to-day. It is impossible to fully appreciate the wonderful impression calculated by these three illustrious personages, I refer to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Right Honourable Mr. Gladstone and His Holiness Pope Leo XIII."

In reply to the address from the citizens of Quebec, Sir Wilfrid, among other things said: "You made allusion to the honors conferred on me by Her Majesty the Queen of England, and by His Excellency the President of the French Republic. Those who are acquainted with me know that personally these things, however worthy of respect, and they are entirely so, have no supreme value in my eyes. If I had heeded only my democratic sentiments I perhaps would have acted differently from the way I did, but under these circumstances, as in all circumstances of my life, I have put aside my own personality to consider only what I believe to be my duty to my country, and if there are a few more letters at the beginning or at the end of my name, be certain these titles add nothing to the value of my name as I received it from my father and mother. If there are crosses and decorations on my breast, it is always the same heart which beats beneath them. (Applause.) It is always the heart of a son of the people, born among the people who has never so far forgotten his origin and who never will forget either."

**CRUEL SCIATICA.** Incessant Pain Tormented Racked—Life Despaired Of.

John Marshall, Varney P.O., Co. of Grey, writes these strong words: "For two years I was completely laid up with sciatica. I doctored without any permanent relief. I had given up hope. A friend saw the notice of the cure of what seemed a parallel case to mine, by South American Rheumatic Cure, and knowing my little faith in the efficacy of any remedy, he procured a bottle himself and brought it to me. I took it, and to make a long story short, it saved my life. In a day or so I was out of bed, and in three days I was able to walk to Durham, a distance of four miles, to purchase another bottle. I am now entirely cured." Sold by W. W. Bole.

**THE NEW ELEVATOR.** Work Commenced on Bready, Love & Tryon's New Elevator. Capacity 30,000 Bushels.

Mr. Wm. McNeil, foreman for Contractor Geo. Meldrum, of Winnipeg, who has the contract for the building of Bready, Love & Tryon's new elevators in the North-West, commenced work on Tuesday with a gang of fourteen men to build the one at this place. It is expected to have it completed in about two week's time, and when finished it will add materially to the appearance of the C. P. R. yard. It will be an all wood building covered over with sheet iron, and will have a capacity of 30,000 bushels. The equipment will be up to the standard and the company will employ steam power.

The advent of a standard elevator in Moose Jaw of course renders the other elevators and warehouses heretofore erected useless, as the C.P.R. have a regulation which prohibits the shipment from any point where a standard elevator is situated, of grain not passing through it and undergoing the necessary process. Owing to this fact some have come to regard the standard elevator as a monopoly, as it prohibits the farmers from shipping in ear lots, excepting through the elevator company. Others regard it as a good thing for the district, as it will do away with a lot of confusion and trouble over waiting for cars, the elevator taking the place of the bank in general business. By the regulations the elevator company are obliged to accommodate any local buyer who wishes to enter the market, and also any individual who wishes to ship to Fort William and hold, only they are obliged to pay a commission to the company for cleaning and handling of the grain. In an interview with Mr. Baker he stated that owing to these conditions the standard elevator will not seriously effect the local buyer, as the expenses of cleaning and handling were formerly deducted off the price of the wheat, the difference being that the charges are now paid in commission instead of to the local elevator and the party who cleaned the grain when it reached Ft. William. It is therefore likely that there will be the former competition, although the new company will have the advantage if there is any going.

The Oglivie Company's elevator will not be effected with the others, they having special privileges under the miller's regulations. The other elevators and warehouses being of no more use, their proprietors are having them torn down.

**16 Mills on the Dollar.**

The regular meeting of the town council was held in the City office on Monday evening. Present: Mayor Logan and Councilors Herlihy, Kent, Hannah, Smale and Grayson.

Mr. W. Herlihy offered to repair the brick sidewalk on River street between 11th and 12th Ave. for \$25.00 and in motion by Council, seconded by Coun. Smale, the same was accepted.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid: H. Battell, salary for August, \$35.00; H. McDougall, \$2.19 and 74c.

Moved by Coun. Grayson, seconded by Coun. Smale, that the rate of 16 mills on the dollar be levied for 1897, 14 mills for school purposes and 2 mills for municipal purposes. Carried.

**Rev. Mr. Clay.**

The Presbyterians of Moose Jaw and in fact those of other denominations as well, received a pleasing surprise by an unexpected visit from Rev. W. L. Clay, a former pastor of the Presbyterian congregation, but now of Victoria, B. C. Mr. Clay was one of the delegates from the coast to the recent General Assembly meeting in Winnipeg. As both he and Mrs. Clay were desirous of visiting friends in the States they went east via the Great Northern and so was unable to stop off at Moose Jaw. After the Assembly he visited Montreal and other eastern cities, and again joined Mrs. Clay in Wisconsin. He decided to return home via the Soo on Saturday morning. Mrs. Clay and family did not accompany him, but will probably follow in about two weeks. Whether they will come by the same route is not decided.

Mr. Clay spent Saturday visiting his old Moose Jaw friends, and on Sunday preached two earnest and thoughtful sermons. A large and appreciative congregation gathered to hear him on both occasions, but especially in the evening, when quite a number of additional chairs had to be brought in, the other congregations in town being well represented. Mr. Clay continued his journey homeward on Monday morning.

**Coal In The Moose Jaw District.**

At the present time people are so badly stricken with the Khondyke fever that they are liable to overlook the possibilities of distorting their own minds. This week Mr. T. E. McWilliams brought us a sample of coal which he took from a ledge on his pottery clay farm, about 40 miles south of Moose Jaw. Mr. McWilliams knew for some time that there were indications of coal on his place, but did not think it of much importance, until an old miner whom he had working for him drew his attention to it. There appeared to be two seams, a few feet apart, running into the side of a large hill, and it was the opinion of the miner that if they were followed they would be bound to meet about fifteen or twenty feet down. Mr. McWilliams showed a sample of it to one of the scientists who were in town this week and he pronounced it a good sample of lignite. Mr. McWilliams has become thoroughly interested in the matter and will make investigation. It will be remembered that only a few years ago people treated the matter lightly when Mr. McWilliams was mattering his pottery clay, but it is now proven beyond a doubt that he has an unlimited supply of the best clay in America, but owing to it being so far from the market it is of little value at present. We hope that Mr. McWilliams will find coal in paying quantities. If there is, and if Evan and Roche Perez, why not at "Mount McWilliams."







## AGRICULTURAL

### HOW TO PICK APPLES.

There are three ways of securing the apple crop: by shaking the fruit from the tree, by gathering it by hand and then dropping the apples into the basket, which may be hanging on the ladder two or three feet below our reach, and the third way of gathering the fruit by hand and carefully laying each apple in the basket. The tremendous crop of last season, says Mr. Gregory, affords the opportunity to test the comparative merits of each of these three plans when carried out on a large scale. The argument of those who practiced the first named plan was that the apples were so plenty, and consequently cheap, that it would not pay to handle them, and the shaking of them off the second crop or grass growing beneath the trees would bruise but a small per cent. of the fruit. An Atlantic cyclone, which descended on us soon after we had begun apple-picking, gave me, to my exceeding regret, an opportunity to test the merits of this system of apple-gathering. All the fruit was gathered on the grass under the trees was carefully gathered up and piled before we began hand picking. I gave the gathering up my personal supervision, to see to it that the fruit was carefully laid in baskets, and that these were carefully emptied on the piles. At convenient intervals these piles were sorted over, the small and bruised fruit being carried to the cider mill, and that apparently sound but in barrels. These barrels were protected from the rain, and carried from time to time to the shed, where the fruit was again carefully examined under my supervision, and only such as appeared to be perfectly sound, were put up in barrels, headed and transferred to a dark, cool cellar. The remainder of the crop was handled as carefully as I could get it done by my regular farm hands, all under careful supervision. As these men were not hired to pick by the barrel, they had no motive, to slight their work. These apples also were headed up in barrels and put in the cellar, side by side with the first lot. Two months later I took from the two lots about forty barrels to market, and, unheeding picked them over, and made the following memorandum on the results, which I copy from my note book: "I find that windfall apples, taken from the grass ground, and apparently all sound at the time of picking, have rotted nearly a third within two months from the time they were barreled, while those carefully hand-picked from the trees have rotted about one-fortieth. On February 10, another lot of these sort of apples was barreled, and taken to the market, while the hand-picked of the same variety, Red Russets, gave about a couple of quarts of unsound apples. The latter, therefore, are superior to the former in this respect. It is decidedly cheaper, to send all this quality of fruit directly to the cider mill rather than be at the care of gathering it together, and making two careful sortings of it, to have a third rot on your hands before marketing; for the rotting is not only so much dirtier, but it costs more to handle much time in overhauling and wiping the sound fruit that remains, so as to make it decently presentable. Now, a remark on the practice of general hand-picking the fruit and then dropping it into the basket. I had recently occasion to examine two large lots of apples which had been gathered by the two different methods. Each lot was kept the same way in large bins and in cellars. In the one carefully handled lot I could hardly find at this date (February 22, a rotten apple; indeed, on a king carefully over a surface that would make several barrels, I saw but a single rotten apple. The other lot, gathered by the dropping process, had from one-fifth to one-quarter of the fruit was unsound. In the first instance the owner had gathered his apples with his own hands, and in the other there had been boys employed. Consider now the loss which is the result of careless handling of the fruit, and you will see that he had picked twenty barrels a day; I felt that I could not afford to employ him; another could pick with care from eight to ten barrels per day. Apples picked by the first man would have cost me directly about 10 cents a barrel; those by the second about 17 cents, a difference of 7 cents on the barrel for picking. Now, you can consider the indirect, and yet just as real cost. At the season of the year Baldwin are usually worth from \$2 upward per barrel. Assuming, therefore, that the best fruit costs one-fifth by rotting, and the carefully gathered one-fortieth, then the loss on the fruit is 35 cents per barrel more than on the poorly handled apples. This is a considerable indirect cost to the direct cost of his work. His fruit-picking has really cost me 45 cents a barrel, while the work of the careful man has cost but 17 cents. The remark of the wise man made last fall, that the profits of the apple crop in the season of unprecedented plenty would ultimately be found in the pockets of the careful picker, is abundantly demonstrated by the comparative condition of the fruit in the cellars of hundreds of farmers at this date. We cannot afford to employ these careless sorters. We would make more money in the end by hiring them at \$5 a day to let the apples alone and eat roast turkey and plum pudding at our expense.

### A MULCH FOR THE ORCHARD.

A green mulch for the orchard, vineyard or small fruit plantation serves many good purposes. It keeps the soil from washing by the heavy rains of fall and spring; it holds the snow and covers the ground, thus preventing the frequent freezing and thawing which is so injurious to small fruits and young trees; it helps to subdue the weeds; it adds fertility to the soil and supplies humus, which in its turn improves the mechanical texture of all soils. It holds moisture in dry seasons and prevents the soils from becoming soaked and sodden during a wet spell. Thus it is seen that a mulch is of great value

and it seems strange to me that there are so few fruit growers who make any use of it. They let their orchards stand in soil, or put on no catch crop if they do cultivate. There are several crops that are suitable for this purpose. Crimson clover is probably the best for the southern tier of central and middle states and such other places where it will thrive. It should be sown by the middle of July or first of August, and at the time when cultivation should cease. It forms a dense covering to the ground and serves all the purposes of a mulch and adds a wonderful amount of nitrogen to the soil. It will crowd out weeds and in many places will seed itself if not cultivated out clean. Farther north where crimson clover does not thrive we have nearly an ideal catch crop in rye. This does not add as much fertility to the soil, nor do its roots penetrate so deeply and loosen and pulverize the soil. It will crowd out weeds and grow good crop but it does not live over the winter, and needs to be sown earlier than either rye or crimson clover. It forms a good mat of dead vegetable matter and has been very successfully used in a system of buckwheat culture in vineyards and small fruit plantations. Vetch is a splendid cover crop for Northern fruit growers who cannot depend on crimson clover. Like buckwheat it has to be sown early and does not stand the winter, but it forms a dense covering to the ground, and is rich in fertilizing value. In this latter point it is far superior to either rye or buckwheat. It should be sown about the middle of July at the rate of a bushel of seed to the acre. In pear orchards a cover crop which can be sown early is desirable so that it may cover the ground before the fruit ripens. It will then form a rich mat of vegetable matter which drops or is blown off, and prevent severe bruising as well as keeping it clean.

### AN INCIDENT AND A SEQUEL.

How a Cripple Boy Became a Power in the World.

One of Dr. A. J. Gordon's favorite sayings was that God never made a half-providence any more than a man makes a half-pair of shears. A good many years ago a little Scotch boy, four years old, was caught in a threshing-machine, and his right arm was torn off. That was a terrible accident in every sense of the word, for the boy not only lost the use of his arm, but was deprived of a future livelihood. He was a farmer's son, and it was supposed, could himself be nothing but a farmer. Now what would happen to him when he grew up?

This problem the boy's mother took to her heart. There she held her mutilated lad, and prayed that God would make him a prophet. As his service on the farm was out of the question, she prayed that he might be used for a nobler husbandry. Thus the boy grew up, with his mother's prayers of meditation ringing in his heart, and in spite of himself, they formed his life. He could not evade them. Her prayers shut him in with God.

The lad grew and studied, and was admitted to the University of Edinburgh. He is the student of whom the story has been often told, how Doctor Blackie asked the country boy to rise and recite. "Geggie—for that was his name—arose and held his book awkwardly in his left hand. "Take your book in your right hand, mon!" said the teacher, sternly. "I have no right hand," answered the youth, holding up his stump.

There was a moment's silence, which was broken by the hisses of the class. Tears of mortification were in the eyes of the student, but Doctor Blackie ran down from his desk, and putting his arm about the lad's shoulder, as a father might, said: "I did not mean to hurt you, lad. I did not know."

Then the hisses were changed to loud cheers, and Doctor Blackie thanked the student for the opportunity of teaching a class of gentlemen. It was about that time that Major Whittle came to the University, and when the student was asked to recite, he recited the story of his accident. His mother's prayers, and how he had now his life.

As the congregation left the church that morning, the thought came to more than one: "Every man's life is divinely planned." This is the inevitable God makes the misfortune fit the plan. Many a youth, without knowing it, is working out the life to which his mother's pious devotion him; and her vows and the Infinite Wisdom are parts of a perfect providence."

### ON LUCK.

He, solved the variant bride, does not love me any more. You are lucky, says the seasoned matron, if he does not love you any less.

### AN AMATEUR.

Husband—How do you know that the fellow was not a professional tramp and fraud? Wife—Because he mowed the lawn and split a lot of kindling to pay for his dinner.

### SHE DID NOT DISOBEY.

Mistress—I told you to get Powder's Patent Preparation, and not to take anything else because the druggist said it was just as good. Servant—Yes; but he said this was a great deal better.

### FEMINE ARTIFICE.

We told Mabel her wheel-skirt must be lengthened down to her shoe tops. Yes—? Yes—she went off and got shoes that came up to meet the skirt.

## THE HOME.

### SAVING LABOR IN SUMMER.

Now that the warm weather has come housewives in general want to make their work as light as possible, or at least they do not wish to do more than necessary. In many ways the general routine work can be lightened. Cooking will be simpler, for fresh vegetables and fruits take the place of other dishes which require cooking and which were better relished in cold weather. The greater part of the summer sewing is done and nothing that line will be thought of until fall. The housewife requires some time for pleasure and rest, and all out-of-door invites her now.

The whole house being opened to admit the blessed air and sunshine, accumulates considerable dust. For this very reason some wise housekeepers remove heavy hangings and cover their upholstered furniture. Many ornaments which collect dust are put away. Covers are drawn over sofa pillows, making them cool-looking and clean. By this method dusting is simplified, and if a room is put in order and dusted daily, one sweeping a week will be enough. With, of course, the exception of the family sitting room. Fresh flowers take the place of ornaments and brighten up the entire house. Nothing is sweeter. In the morning the occupants of the bedrooms throw back the bed clothes and open their windows wide. After breakfast when the housewife comes to make up the beds they have been thoroughly aired and she need waste no time. This thoughtfulness on the part of the family is a great help to one who must do all of the work.

The hardest work and the most disagreeable is that of the kitchen, but many a housewife makes much extra work for herself through carelessness and a lack of neatness. A certain housewife who complains about the great amount she has to do, was making jam one day, and not wishing to spend much time over it, she filled the kettle to overflowing. When the mass commenced to cook the fruit juice boiled over onto the stove and floor, time and time again. Of course when the jam was done she had to wash both stove and floor, which was by no means easy, as the sticky juice had hardened. Had she filled the kettle only half full each time she would not have had to watch it continually and there would have been no such mess. Time and work would have been saved. If one is careful about such matters a stove requires but one thorough blacking and polishing every week. Keep a cloth convenient and directly after frying or cooking wipe the grease off. If the cloth is used every morning and the dust removed a stove will always look clean.

Much work is spared by having the kitchen floor stained or painted. Two coats of good, dark paint and cracks and crevices filled with putty, will put a floor in nice condition and easy to keep clean. No scrubbing is necessary. Wiped up when needed with a soft cloth and warm soap water, it always looks clean. The pantry floor should also be painted. If the pantry is large enough to accommodate a small table, one should be put there. Very often a cake can be beaten up a pie or a pan of biscuits made without disturbing the kitchen. The best rule for minimizing the work of the kitchen is to keep it neat and clean and to have a place for everything and everything in its place. When a cover is removed from a box put it back where it belongs. Have narrow strips of wood nailed along the shelves two inches from the wall; then platters may be set against the wall without danger of sliding down. Have boxes in the wall so that to hang pans, pots, etc., out of the way. A small chest of drawers under the lowest shelf is a handy thing in the pantry. It will hold the butter, the sugar, the coffee, the tea, the salt and pepper, and the kitchen aprons. Have a shelf over the pantry table for flavoring extracts, rolling pin, yeast powder, etc. It will save many steps. A wise housekeeper will have a small shelf beside the stove on which to keep the spices she needs for cooking. These are salt, sugar, pepper, and so on. The salt and another full of flour for thickening gravies, sauces, etc. Cooking utensils will be kept near the stove and out of sight if possible.

Dish-washing, generally looked upon as most disagreeable work, can be made a simple and easy job by having plenty of hot water, soap, clean towels and dish-cloth. A large kettle of water will heat while the family is at the table. It will be the most important part of the day. It will take but a few minutes to put the dishes away. Rinse up the dish cloth and towels, and hang them up in the sunlight as dry as they will. They will be clean and sweet smelling for the next time. Before commencing to wash the dishes have them all on the table or sink near the dish pan, and when all are wiped, pile them neatly together, and carry them to the pantry. If one has a dining room the table can always be kept in readiness and the dishes put back again when washed. This saves much work.

One excellent housekeeper makes it a point to prepare as much as possible of the day's cooking in the morning. The table is spread, the fire is laid, the water kettle filled, the coffee ground and the kitchen in order before she retires. She awakes in the morning, she has her breakfast, and then she starts in early the following morning with her ironing. She is an early riser and generally has time to clean and prepare the day's cooking. She has time to have for dinner. The generally calculates to cook what dishes she can serve cold when she has a fire in the morning, and the meals are usually planned a day ahead, so she knows what time she will have. On washing and ironing days she endeavors to have the work done as early in the morning as possible, so she avoids the enervating heat of mid-day.

In trying to get along with a gas-line or oil stove, one is apt to have many cold meals. This should be avoided. A cold meal is served, and one has to have a hot soup or warm drink, and if the dinner is warm cold drinks may be taken. There are a number of ways to avoid this. One is to have a hot and palatable, and for which no meat stock is necessary. They can be made in the morning and warmed for dinner.

be made in the morning and warmed for dinner.

### SPOILED CHILDREN.

Probably at no time during a child's life will proper training be of so much importance as during infancy. A disobedient or obstinate child will often refuse to take the necessary medicine, thus endangering his life, and quite often, too, the excitement he undergoes in being compelled to worse than no medicine at all. Parents who know that their children would act in such a manner ought to correct the fault. A father of two little girls said recently when the younger one was threatened with a dangerous disease: "I do not like to have either sick, but oh, I would rather have the older one sick twice than have Anna down once, because she will not take medicine, and she is so obstinate!" One certainly does not feel like correcting or threatening a sick child, and such obstinacy may cost its life. It would be wise for parents to teach their children to take medicine without complaint. A child who is not obedient, has certainly had his training neglected. It must be a source of much worry to the parent that in case of sickness the little one will be a troublesome nurse or doctor, and too often the doctor is blamed when the results are fatal. Proper attention to this point commences at too early an age, and half the anxiety usually attendant upon a little one's illness will then be obviated.

### PINCH BABY'S NOSE.

An ingenious doctor has discovered a new way to stop a baby's cries. Monkeys on sticks and kissing are not in it with this method, which is to gently pinch the nose of the baby until it stops crying.

The medical man who discovered this new method says that the crying baby should be laid on its back, one hand being placed over its mouth, and the first two fingers of the other used to gently pinch the nasal organ. This has an instantaneous effect. As soon as the fingers close on the child's nose its qualling ceases. The baby, instead of being more cantankerous, it struck with wonderment at the sudden stoppage of breath, and on finding that the same thing occurs whenever it cries gradually ceases to cry at all. Thirty babies were experimented on recently. Before the doctor put his new method into practice the rattlers were being used in ten minutes. He might have heard a pin drop. Besides stopping a baby's cries this method is said to improve its temper.

All the same, we fancy the doctor would stand a very good chance of being lynched if he were to stray into a mothers' meeting.

### AN ELECTRIC HORSE.

The Ingenious Device of an English Inventor Which May Soon Be Adopted.

Horseless carriages, while favored by many persons, are equally an eyesore to many others. These latter are, as a rule, ardent lovers of horses, and it naturally pains them to think that the day is evidently quickly coming when the horse, as a beast of burden, will be rather an unusual sight in any large city. The former, as a rule, have never cared much for horses, and consequently they naturally welcome any mechanical contrivance which is able to take the place and do the work of the animal.

Mr. Blackmore, an English inventor, has been trying to make peace between the two factions, and with that object in view he has patented a one-horse electric carriage. This contrivance, he claims, should be welcomed by all—both by those who want a horse as well as by those who want an electric motor. He styles his invention the electric horse, and he insists that no motor for carriages can equal it.

In the body of this not uncommonly occupied there are stored, not armed warriors, but peaceful electric accumulators. The ordinary horse required a goodly ration of oats before he will do a long journey; all this horse needs is a few volts of electricity.

Two conductors transmit electric energy to a motor, which is placed between the legs of the animal, and power is then transmitted to the hind wheel by means of a chain similar to the one used on bicycles. But this is not all. If it were the horse would be a mere dummy. This horse, however, can walk, trot, amble, pace, gallop and even caracol. The automobile on the box seat has only to manipulate the reins cunningly in order to produce any desired motion. These reins communicate with the front wheel, and are the most important part of the whole contrivance. They must be managed properly, or otherwise the electric horse will prove unmanageable as any living Bucephalus. The tail, too, plays an important part. It seems that the animal will not trot unless the tail is moved a good deal to one side and the it will not gallop unless the tail is removed altogether. Any one, therefore, who desires to become an expert driver of the electric horse must carefully study the various uses of the reins and tail.

### THE IRISH OF IT.

An Irishman whose orchard had been invaded by some pickers was engaged by the poachers with no mid form of vehemence, when one of the party said to him:— "There, my friend, don't get yourself into such a state of excitement; we'll compensate you." Compensate me! returned Pat. Begorra, ye ought to pay me!

### FORGIVEN.

Mrs. Suburb (hysterically)—John you thought I didn't see you, but I did. You kissed the maid! Mr. Suburb (reproachfully)—But, my dear, you asked me to try to persuade her to stay another week! Mrs. Suburb (tearfully)—Tell me quick, John, dear, did she promise?

### QUITE LIKELY.

Mrs. Grimm, looking up from her newspaper—My goodness! I have just been reading an item about a man who traded his wife for a shotgun. What is the world do you suppose made him do that? Old Grimm—Probably the gun was warranted not to kick.

### CONSTANTINE DEFENDED.

The Fighting in Greece Likened to the Franco-German War in 1870.

M. Antoine Vlasto, a Greek by birth, but a naturalized citizen of France and a well-known Paris financier, has just returned from the seat of war between Greece and Turkey, and been interviewed by a reporter of the Gaulois. He makes some interesting statements, among them all the following:

It was at Dhomoko that I joined the army. It rained all that day and all that night. The poor soldiers were without shelter. Nevertheless, they were gay. They had fought the day before and were to fight again the next day. The Greeks, in reality, are admirable soldiers. Men like them, if they were only properly officered, would be capable of anything in the field. They have simply been the victims of their defective armament and of their numerical inferiority. Almost every morning and afternoon, in the beginning of the campaign, they won victories. They performed splendid feats of bravery. At Velestino, for instance, the Greek infantry allowed the Turks to come within 100 metres of them without firing a shot. Then they moved them down. The first day at Velestino was a Greek victory. There were 8,000 Greeks engaged, and 4,000 Turks were stretched upon the field of battle. As a reporter of the Daily Telegraph told me, one might fancy that it was

### A FIELD OF RED POPPIES.

on account of the number of Turkish fezes that dotted the ground. But when evening arrived and the Greeks, worn out and harassed, expected to rest in the captured positions, a new Turkish army appeared, perfectly fresh and just as numerous as the first one which was twice as numerous as that of the Greeks. Nothing remained to be done but sound the retreat.

"Now, add to this the wretched armament of which I will give you only one detail. The Greeks had only No. 5 and No. 7 pieces, which carried 2,500 metres. The Turks had No. 11 pieces, carrying 4,000 and 5,000 metres; so that as Prince Constantine told me, it was useless to continue the fight at Pharsala. 'My soldiers,' said he, 'were worn down by the Turkish artillery while we were on our own shots dropping fully 1,000 metres in front of the Turkish lines.'"

I saw Prince Constantine and spoke with him at length upon the misfortune of our country. He is a young man, full of courage and moral energy, but he is broken down, like the others, by circumstances. It is hardly necessary to say that the Greek stories that have been told about him are not only false but ridiculous. From Larissa he set out on horseback with only a few men, and only ordered a retreat when the public became general and after he had done all that he possibly could to do to overcome it. And what was the result? He was killed in a duel, individually, no doubt, but wretchedly commanded raw recruits wanting almost everything in a military sense. The disaster of the Greeks recall to mind the disaster of the French in 1870. There was the same

### INDIVIDUAL COURAGE.

the same incompetence on the part of the Generals, the same numerical inferiority, and the same daily results—victory in the morning, rout in the evening. Now it is said everywhere that the victory of Turkey is a German victory. Diplomatically it may be, perhaps, because it will probably bring about the union of Germany and Russia, which will make them the masters of the Bosphorus. But from a military point of view you should see for yourself.

The Turkish superiority in numbers, better armed and better officered, have been victorious. But one thing made a great impression upon me. I was in the war of 1877, and saw the whole of it, but in this present war the Turk appeared to me to be inferior as a soldier to what he was before. He is and was a good soldier, but under the German discipline he appears to have lost his dash. It seems to me that the German teaching in the Turkish army has been the commencement, not of decadence, but of some diminution in the value of the Turkish soldier. You who have seen the Greek army can never conclude that it was crushed by the greatness of the Turks.

### THE ONLY CHINESE TYPEWRITING MACHINE.

Probably the only Chinese typewriting machine in the world is one at Tungchow, the invention and property of Dr. Sheffield, President of the North China College. In concentric circles on the lower face of an electrolytically etched wheel about nine feet in circumference are arranged some 1,000 characters, and on the upper face printed characters are arranged in corresponding positions. By compounding rotary and right and left movements and the use of a "finger," any character on the lower face may be quickly brought over a fixed slot through which the hammer works from below. A number of ingenious mechanical devices are required to wear in the machine, which is, however, simple both in use and construction.

### GOOD FOR CONSUMPTION.

Another class of men who watch sheep are those who do it for their health. Dozens of men claim to have been cured of consumption simply by putting in several months at watching sheep. The work gives what is most required in the deadly disease—plenty of fresh air, moderate exercise, and employment that is not wearing on the brain, but is still enough to keep it occupied and prevent nervousness. Of course, if a man has plenty of money, he can get these things without herding sheep, but there are many men who have no money, and all who have taken advantage of this knowledge have surely been benefited. A number of men who have taken up sheep herding have become so fascinated with it that they have stuck to it long after they got over the trouble.

## SOME CURIOUS SOLDIERS.

### INTERESTING SCENES IN CHELSEA BARRACKS.

Some of the Visiting Colonial Military Contingents as Seen by a Civilian—All Under One Flag.

Chelsea barracks, London, Eng., has presented a curious spectacle during the jubilee celebrations. In one set of quarters one came across the smart troops of the Cape Mounted Rifles, and in close proximity to them were the khaki-clad New South Wales Lancers, South Australian Mounted Rifles, Victorians and Western Australians, nearly all of whom were sprucing themselves up for a stroll through the streets of this, to them, unknown city.

Here and there were groups of men chatting with civilian friends, and clad in the easy undress of the barracks-room, while snoring from the heat of the bed-cots showed that the Australian, like his English brother, likes to "get his eye down" on Sunday afternoon. The whole of the European quarters were much like those of any regular regiment in the service, but those in which the Mohammedan troops have their resting place were novel.

The Hausas, of which there are three separate contingents, from Sierra Leone, the Royal Niger Company's territory, and the Gold Coast, seemed to prefer the privacy of their rooms to the public gaze of the barracks. They were nearly all busily engaged in pipe-smoking or burning up the steelwork of their arms. Many of these smart fellows wore

### THE RIBBON AND STAR.

for the last Ashanti campaign, and their acting sergeant major, a magnificent specimen of a man, a man who, as is the custom among the more influential members of his tribe, had been the happy possessor of about a score of wives.

In tents in the square were the Royal Niger Company's men, with shaven heads and faces which are as though blackened, so dark and polished are they. Each of these Hausas is provided with eight blankets, and they have even said that these are insufficient, probably, as Sergeant Major Sparks suggested, that the idea of getting into barracks rooms with their friends and co-religionists of the other forces. In nearly every detachment there is one, or more, who can speak good English, and they are proud of this accomplishment, and will, in the presence of visitors, address their men in their tongue, even if the order has afterwards to be repeated in the vernacular.

These miniature soldiers, the Dyaks of North Borneo, had, despite the heat of the day, a ROARING FIRE in their room, and some of them apparently found it cold even there, as they were huddled up under their blankets. These men are the only force who do not eat the rations issued to the other detachments in common. They have their own peculiar diet, and their Chinese cook ministers, and this almost inedible chow in all probability took after the Malays when they arrive.

For physique the police from Trinidad probably take the palm, as every one of this detachment is a magnificent specimen of dusky manhood, and all are six feet high, with their corporals topped by 2 1/2. The troops who belonged to any of the religious denominations recognized in the army attended Divine service in the morning, but the Mohammedans were left to their own devices.

Chatting among themselves and with any civilian who happened to be in the barracks seemed to be the amusement of the majority of the coloured troops on their day of rest, and the remainder did not apparently do much else.

Captain Matthew, of the A. S. C., in charge of these colonials, who, however, do not want a great deal of looking after as their white counterparts, and their non-commissioned officers are thoroughly up to their work, and, what is more, do it conscientiously.

### CIGARETTE SMOKING.

Once again the cry is raised that cigarette smoking is on the increase among women in this city, writes a New York correspondent. This time it is a Broadway tobacconist, who has occupied the same up-town stand for more than 20 years, who advances the opinion as based on his experience. He says that the accomplishment, which marked women's rare visits 25 years ago has given away to efforts to encourage the trade shown in the frequent calls, many in an hour now made for cigarettes by members of the gentler sex. Dealers, he explains, divide women cigarette smokers into two classes—those of the highest special positions and those with none at all, few if any, customers coming from the ranks between. He advocates the practice as likely to diminish indigestion and dyspepsia, but thinks women will never smoke in public in this country. Many of the most fashionable women have their cigarettes made to order with gilt top and monograms or crests, while jewelers testify to the increase of the habit as shown in the increased demand for women's cigarette cases, which are thinner than those made for men and more elaborate in design and ornamentation.

### FEMINE CURIOSITY.

That pretty young Mrs. Dawson is such a queer woman. In what way? Every time I meet her in a bookstore she is buying a book which she criticizes has produced unmitigated publication.

### HE NEVER DID.

Your adversary took his defeat gracefully, said the pugilist's backers. Yes, asserted the fighter, I never struck a nicer fellow.



# THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block, Main Street.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

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Thos. Miller, Manager.

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### JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

## The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ,—  
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1897.

### OUR FALL SHOW.

As intimated in our last issue the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society will hold its annual fall show this year on Wednesday, October 6th. A few words to the farmers and those interested in its success will perhaps be in season. We do not wish to be classed with those who talk to the farmer as if he did not know enough to pound sand, and attempt to give him advice on subjects upon which no one is better qualified to form an opinion than the farmer himself. At the same time a gentle hint given in a friendly way is never out of place, and the hint we want to give is this. As a rule the farmers of this western country should show a little more pluck in exhibiting. In the eastern provinces, and more especially in the old country, it is every farmer's ambition to gain a place on the prize list, and they deem it an honor even if it should only be third place. With this object in view they enter the best they have, knowing that they are in select company and the name of being a prize winner at such a contest is an advertisement for their stock far exceeding the money value of the prize. This interest is not manifest to such an extent in this country, and occasionally it happens that the animals and samples that obtain first place are not the best that the district can produce. For instance an animal may take first place, and at the same time there are in the district a number of animals as good or even better, but they are not on the fair ground, because their owners are not plucky enough to enter them, or for the reason that having only one that is likely to prove a winner, the owner concludes that it would not pay to take one to the show since the prize money, if he were successful in winning, would not cover expenses. These things ought not to be. If you have anything that you think is above the ordinary, enter it, and thus do your share towards making the fall fair a big success, and a credit to the district. There should be a large number of competitors at the coming exhibition, for there are in nearly every herd or flock single animals of more than ordinary merit which would rank close up to the best. It is a good sign to see the judges scratch their heads and a large number of good entries with keen competition will make them do it. Don't get discouraged if you can't take first prize, but help the show along not only by your presence, but also by exhibiting your best. A successful agricultural exhibition should not fail to educate any observant farmer.

### HOW TO RUIN A TOWN.

Let us assume that a town whose jacks local pride and spirit and whose inhabitants send much of their cash to departmental stores, carries the thing to its logical conclusion and buys everything away from home, and what follows? The merchants put up their shutters and quit. The main street has gone out of business. The post office and express office are the local branches of the departmental store and are busy sending off orders and handling parcels. The merchants with their families, and their clerks, scatter to the four corners of the earth. There are per-

haps two banks in the town and one closes at once, but the other waits to see how business will be. The editor of the local paper looks over his field and peers into the future, and then removes his plant to some place far from an overshadowing city. Those who owned property along main street find it almost valueless. The owner of the big mill or factory which was bonused a year ago, will now harken to the offers he gets to locate in other places, and the town now having no future, no prospects of better shipping facilities, the factory will pack up and go away. In short the town will have no excuse for existing. The surrounding country does not need it; it doesn't need itself; its people might as well move away and get into the city to which they really belong. Logically, this is the outcome—a whole province with no industry or trade in it but places for tinkering and repairing in a small way; a whole province in which only rich cities and rich men can thrive at all, all retailing passing into the hands of millionaire men and companies strong enough to practice any trick or to resort to any tyranny, and none being strong enough to resist them.

An article on these lines should appear in every local paper in Canada this summer. Merchants cannot afford to drift in this matter. They must act promptly appealing to the common sense of the property owners in a town not to set the example of buying outside. If the owners of property will not themselves buy in the place which returns them interest on their investment, of course the case is pretty hopeless. But try what can be done by some vigorous protests, and your local editors are the men to help you.—*Dry Goods Review.*

### TO THE YOUNG MEN OF THE FARM.

Hon. Sydney Fisher has this to say to the young men of the farm:—"It has been the general impression—and the farmers of the country have lent color to it—that any fool could be a farmer; but in my experience of twenty-five years on the farm, and in going about the country, I have learned by experience and observation that there is no business or profession in life in which a man who succeeds and does his duty by himself and his country requires such a high intellectual culture as a man who cultivates the soil and succeeds in that cultivation. The young men who are rising up among us and going to school and college, and who have to choose a career in life, need not for a moment turn aside from the cultivation of the soil, from farming and gardening, from dairying and fruit orcharding, because they are afraid that they will not in those careers find a large enough and good enough scope for their intellectual activity as well as for the exercise of their muscles and hands. On the contrary, they will find as large a scope, if not larger, than they can in any of the other professions or walks of life. I trust these things are better understood and as our young people are growing up and finding what they can do and how they can turn their best energies and intellects to these developments, we may find the brightest and best of our young people, boys and girls both, stay on the land, working on that land and showing that in that work they can be the best of citizens and do the best for their common country."

### THE PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

While one Conservative journal assails Mr. Laurier for not asking Britain for a preference to Canadian goods, another is busy arguing that Canada has given no preference to Britain. One says we ought to obtain an equivalent for our concessions; the other says we have given no concessions. The latter argument is a very mischievous one for this reason: There is such a thing as a voluntary preference. Other things being equal, the British importer would often prefer to buy the products of a country whose tariff favors Britain. *The Mail and Empire* and some of its contemporaries are laboring with all their might to show that our tariff does not favor Britain. This is done by making the argument to the remaining months of the year for which the 12½ per cent. preference is to run. This is a mere period of preparation. When the Belgian and German treaties expire we shall be in a position to deal with other nations as we please. The 25 per

## R. BOGUE

Felt Hats . . . .  
Wall Paper . .  
Carpet Felt . .  
Garden Seeds.

ALL OTHER LINES COMPLETE.

## R. BOGUE.

cent preference to British imports will take effect of course; as to others we are prepared to do as we are done by. But if we want British trade it is surely foolish to tell Britishers that our preference will be useless to them.—*Globe.*

The *London Advertiser* says:—"Our telegrams from Great Britain to day contain the cheering intelligence that Canada's trade with the motherland has begun to boom in earnest. The exports of Canadian goods to Britain in the last six months increased by over \$5,000,000, and there are many indications that in the current six months the increase will be very much larger. The Canadian Government made no mistake when it advertised that this country desired, above all things, to do business with the motherland. The imports of British goods has also increased, as a matter of course, but not to the same extent as the exports."

Japan during the year ending June 30th, 1897, imported over 1,000,000 barrels of flour equal to the product of 4,400,000 bushels of wheat. One-fifth of this was supplied by the United States.

Sir Donald A. Smith, Canadian High Commissioner, raised to the peerage during the jubilee festivities, has been officially gazetted as Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal.

### AGRANDTRUNK BRAKEMAN

Tells the Story of His Exposure—  
The Fate that Befel Him and  
How He was Relieved of His  
Sufferings.

W. Lavelle, G. T. R. brakeman, Allandale Ont., says: "Through exposure I contracted that dread disease—catarrh. My case became chronic. I was recommended to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. In ten minutes after the first application, I had relief, and in an almost incredible short time all symptoms had disappeared. I feel I cannot speak too strongly in recommending this remedy. It is a pleasant safe and quick cure." Sold by W. W. Bole.

### "FELL DEAD."

What More Every Day Heading do  
You Read in This Paper Than  
That?—They are Legion.

Don't dally with heart disorders. There is but one cure. "I had been for a number of years sorely afflicted with heart disease. At times my life was despaired of. Doctors had prescribed, and I had taken every known heart remedy made, I had supposed, and did not get any benefit. I read of the wonderful cures wrought by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. I procured a bottle, and in less time almost than it takes to tell it, the distress was relieved. I followed the directions closely and to day I am a well woman again, and I shall do all in my power to make known to everyone suffering as I did the wonderful cure it worked for me. Mrs. Wm. Burton, Dartmouth, Ont." Sold by W. W. Bole.

### KIDNEY WAR.

How Insidiously it Wages, but  
How Quick the Surrender, and  
How the Flag of Truce is Hurried,  
Hoisted when that Great  
General, South American Kidney  
Cure, Turns His Guns on  
the Disease.

This is what James Sullivan, of Chatham, Ont., writes: "For years I was a great sufferer from kidney trouble. The disease became acute that I was confined to the house and was greatly afflicted with insomnia. I was persuaded after using many other remedies without relief to procure a bottle of South American Kidney Cure. I had relief almost from the first dose. I have persisted in its use and after using six bottles I am well and strong again. I can work fourteen hours out of twenty-four and feel very little, if any, fatigue. It is the best medicine I have ever used. Sold by W. W. Bole."

YOU'LL FIND IT IN WAGBORN'S GUIDE

### SCENES IN THE PIT.

#### The Chicago Board of Trade During Wheat Excitement.

As one goes into the board of trade building from Jackson street, he brushes elbows with distracted men going and coming and hears the distant roar of the traders.

It is a roar something like the unending thunder of heavy machinery or the steady pounding of surf at night. It does not cease. It falls a little at times, as when machinery slows down. Again it lifts and rages in a higher key, as when machinery runs away—a controlling belt off. But it never ceases.

It rises more loudly as the visitor climbs the stairway. The smaller and discordant sounds come out of the mass of noise.

As one comes into the gallery one is struck by the myriad shouts and shrieks, imprecations, calls for help, defiant yells, entreaties.

All assail him at once, and the dull roar has become an undertone.

He has heard louder noises, but never so many loud noises commingled with the tones of human passions. When he is caught in the crowd at the head of the stairway his ears tingle from the assault, as they would not tingle if the sounds were a mere babel. Before he has looked at the turbulent things below him he has felt the spirit of battle.

It is a battle truly. He may look down into the dust and tumult of the fighting without seeing the charges and counter charges or recognizing the victory when it comes, but he can see that it is real war.

The floor on change is as large as a battlefield and has its fighting centres. There is a great open area lying under a yellowish glare filtering through a skylight which seems to be a half-mile overhead. This area is loosely swarming with men and boys except at the battle centres, where there is noise and crowding.

There are three "pits" or huge wooden bowls, and these are filled to blackness with crazy men. One pit is so crowded that the maniacs are spilling over the edge of the bowl and out across the floor. It is the wheat pit, and something has happened to create these few hundred men packed in and around the wooden bowl.

Did you ever see flies fighting in a close trap? They never leaped and buzzed and scrambled more wildly than do these men.

Look at them. See the waving arms. Observe the flushed faces. Watch that man in the thick of the shrieking mob. He will die of apoplexy in a minute. See the whole throng sway as one man lunges through to grab at another. And hear the noise!

Why does every man shout? And what does it mean when a frenzied man wiggles his fingers at another and then writes something in a little book, even while four other wild men are fighting over his shoulders?

Was there ever such howling? Yet the men have not tired themselves, for suddenly the fury is doubled. The shouts rise to screeches of frenzy and the pit leaps and writhes with the lifting and waving arms. How can such fierce and exultant sounds be described? Think of a menagerie of wild animals when it sees the raw and bloody meat.

What has happened? Has wheat gone up a cent, or has it fallen a cent? The visitor in the gallery may not know. He simply sits looking down into the broad eddy of humanity, with its three twisting whirlpools—seeing the fearful action and hearing the dreadful noises, unable to realize that there is any reason or sanity behind such a disorderly spectacle.

The wonder of it all is that there can be peace in the tempest. In the very madness of the pandemonium a meek old gentleman will sit and read his newspaper.

Only twenty paces away some 250

of his fellow beings are having epileptic convulsions.

Traders with fluttering leaflets rush past his chair shouting their orders. Messenger boys dart back and forth.

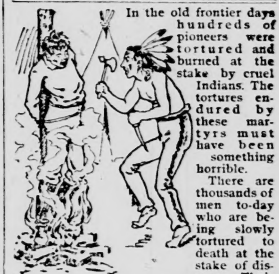
The shuffling feet, the ticking of dozens of telegraph instruments, the great outcry of the madmen, the battle criers and the unearthly howling do not disturb his calm.

He is at ease with the world, indifferent to the strifes of men.

Heaven bless the kind, disinterested old gentleman!

He is making only ten \$10,000 an hour from the antics in wheat.

That there is an actual shortage of wheat in the Argentine Republic has been demonstrated by the chartering of two big ships to carry wheat from San Francisco to Brazil—the first time in history that a cargo of that kind has gone from there to Rio de Janeiro. Brazil has always depended upon the Argentine for its wheat supply heretofore.—*Ex.*



In the old frontier days hundreds of pioneers were tortured and burned at the stake by cruel Indians. The tortures endured by these martyrs must have been something horrible.

There are thousands of men to-day who are being slowly tortured to death at the stake of disease. They are suffering from a disease that is as cruel as the stake by which the pioneers were burned. It is a disease that is as cruel as the stake by which the pioneers were burned. It is a disease that is as cruel as the stake by which the pioneers were burned.

A wise man will heed these warnings and will resort to the right remedy before it is too late. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the appetite keen and hearty. It invigorates the liver. It promotes the natural processes of secretion and excretion. It makes the digestion and assimilation perfect. It purifies the blood and fills it with the life-giving elements of the food.

It tears down old and worn-out tissues and replaces them with the firm, muscular tissues of health. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It is the best nerve tonic. It cures 90 per cent. of all cases of consumption, weak lungs, bronchitis, lingering coughs and kindred ailments. Found at all medicine stores. Accept no substitute that may be represented as "just as good." The "just as good" kind doesn't effect cures like the following:

"Twenty-five years ago eight different doctors told me that I would live but a short time, that I had consumption and must die," writes Geo. R. Cooke, Esq. of Myers Valley, Pennsylvania. "I have been taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and am still in the land and among the living."

Don't suffer from constipation. Keep the body clean inside as well as outside.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation and biliousness. They never gripe. All good dealers have them.

### FREE TO EVERY MAN

Suffering from the Follies of Youth, Excessive Indulgence, Night Losses, Drain and Emissions; Varicocele, Lost Manhood, etc., etc., or any organic weakness, we will send.

### A FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

Of a remedy that is

Guaranteed to Cure or Cost Nothing.

Victims of swindlers, frauds and quacks; "cured patient" "self-cured" C.O.D. frauds, do not despair, but send us full particulars of your case and 10 cents to repay postage, etc., and we will send you absolutely free of charge, by return mail securely sealed, a remedy which if used as directed will make a new man of you. \$5.00 for a Cure—No Cure No Pay.

Address N. S. M. COMPANY

Lock Box 329, Pictou, N.S.

### PYNY-PECTORAL

Positively Cures

COUGHS and COLDS

In a surprisingly short time. It's a scientific certainty, tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects.

W. C. McCORMACK & SON,

Bonchette, Que.

Report in a letter that Pyny-Pectoral cured Mrs. C. O'Brien of chronic cold and cough, and that she was able to do her usual work.

Mr. J. H. Hurry, Chemist, 221 Yonge St., Toronto, writes: "As a general cough and cold remedy Pyny-Pectoral is the most valuable preparation. It has given the utmost satisfaction to all who have given it, many having spoken to me of the benefit derived from its use in their families. It is suitable for old or young, being pleasant to the taste. Its sale everywhere has been wonderful, and I can always recommend it as a safe and reliable cough medicine."

Large Bottle, 25 Cts.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD.

Sole Proprietors

MONTREAL

### BRISTOL'S

### BRISTOL'S

### Sarsaparilla

and

### SUGAR PILLS

The Greatest of all Liver,

Stomach and Blood Medicines.

A SPECIFIC FOR

Rheumatism, Gout and

Chronic Complaints.

They Cleanse and Purify the

Blood.

All Druggists and

General Dealers.

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COMPANY.

Thos. Miller, Manager.

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An 8-page, 6-col. Newspaper

devoted to the interests

of Moose Jaw and

District.

Subscription \$1.50 per Year.

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## A Live Weekly

ALWAYS BRIGHT AND

NEWSY.

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in the Moose Jaw District

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"The Times" is for the people

and the people are with

"The Times."

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....

OUR JOB OFFICE is well equipped

with all the necessary material

for turning out first class

work, and if you are in need of

any of the following, we respectfully

solicit your order and

guarantee good work at reasonable

prices.....

....

Letter Heads,

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Bill Heads,

Statements,

Envelopes.

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Pamphlets.

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Memoriam Cards,

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Posters.

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Mail Orders Promptly Executed.

....

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COMPANY.

Thos. Miller, Manager.



**Church Directory.**  
BAPTIST CHURCH.  
Pastor—Rev. H. C. Sweet.  
Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.  
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; B. Y. U. Mon.  
day evening at 8 o'clock; Prayer meeting  
Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.  
All are cordially invited.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.  
Pastor—Rev. J. C. Cameron, B.A.  
Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.;  
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Monday, Y.P.S.  
C.E. at 8:00; Wednesday, Prayer Meeting,  
8:00.  
Everybody welcome.  
METHODIST CHURCH.  
Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.  
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11  
a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.;  
E. L. C. E. Sunday evening at 8 p.m.;  
Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8  
o'clock.  
The public are cordially invited. All  
seats free.  
CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.  
(ANGELICAN).  
Vicar—Rev. Wm. Watson.  
Sunday Services: Holy Eucharist every  
Sunday at 8 a.m., monthly and on Festivals  
after Matins at 11 o'clock. Sunday School  
and Adult Classes at 2:30 p.m. Evening and  
Special services during Advent  
and Lent on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.  
All seats free. All persons invited and  
welcome. Books provided.

**PROF. ROBERTSON**  
Tells an English Newspaper Man  
Why Britain Should Buy Canadian  
Food Products

A representative of the London  
(Eng.) *Daily News*, by all odds one of  
the most widely circulated and in-  
fluential journals published in the  
English language, interviewed Prof.  
Jas. W. Robertson, before he left  
England on his return home, on  
the subject of Anglo-Canadian trade,  
and a few points which we reproduce  
from the article in the *News* will be of  
interest to our readers:  
"Now, Professor Robertson," said  
the *News* representative, "putting  
sentiment on one side, and looking at  
the matter from a hard commercial  
standpoint, why should English people  
buy Canadian dairy produce?"  
"Because Canada can supply them  
with articles superior to the best  
foreign imports. The nature of our  
climate enables us to produce food of  
the very highest quality. The further  
north things are grown the better their  
keeping qualities, richer their flavor,  
and the higher their percentage of  
nourishing properties. Take the lead-  
ing food products consumed in Eng-  
land. First come wheat and grain.  
Well, our Manitoba Number One  
Hard is admittedly the best in the  
world, as anyone acquainted with the  
grain market will, I think, admit. It  
took the first prize at the Chicago Ex-  
hibition, with American judges, against  
all comers. Next come animals: we  
are in the home of the Buffalo, its  
natural ground. With cheese, the fact  
that we supply you with so large a  
quantity and the price our supply  
secures speaks for itself. Our bacon  
has risen in estimation till certain  
brands of it now rank above the finest  
Irish. Our butter has so grown in  
favor that in one year our trade in it  
with you has increased three-fold; our  
eggs surpass in quality and size the  
best French. So I might go on through  
other articles. There are two or three  
things in our favor. First comes, as I  
have already said, our climate. Next  
is the fact that our farmers, coming as  
they do from good English and French  
stocks, are naturally clean in habit and  
person. No matter how good your  
methods of production or your food  
stuffs may be, if the farmers as a class  
are dirty their produce must, to a  
certain extent, suffer. A third thing  
in our favor is that our farmers are  
educated and intelligent. Russia can  
perhaps equal us in climate, but it will  
take three hundred years for the  
Russian moujik to be sufficiently de-  
veloped to trust each other and work  
together with sufficient intelligence to  
carry on co-operative creameries, as  
our Canadian farmers are now doing.  
The purity of our goods is strictly  
maintained, and such articles as  
margarine and stuffed cheese are not  
allowed to be made or offered for sale  
in Canada."

In reply to another enquiry, Prof.  
Robertson described at length the edu-  
cational work conducted by the Dom-  
inion Agricultural Department and the  
cold storage arrangements made.  
"In what articles do you hope for  
most development?" he was asked.  
"We think that our poultry trade  
should become considerable. It is im-  
possible to send dead birds across the  
ocean outside of a cold chamber, with-  
out their quality suffering; but with  
cold chambers they can reach here in  
prime condition. It is expected that  
there will be a good trade in turkeys  
and young fowls. Our farmers will be  
satisfied if their turkeys fetch sixpence  
a pound wholesale on the London  
market. That means they will get  
about fivepence a pound for them. Then  
our Government is making special train  
shipments of grapes, pears, peaches and  
tomatoes. We mean to see if it is  
practicable to develop a profitable trade  
in these with Great Britain."  
"And now, how are you going to get  
your things to the English market?"  
"Through the regular trade agencies.  
There will be one or two agents of our  
department always here learning all

they can about the changing needs of  
the British markets, the mistakes made  
in catering for you, anything that  
will help. This information will be  
circulated among our farmers. We  
want our Canadian exports to be  
known as Canadian, not palmed off on  
British consumers as English, as we  
have them branded as Canadian. We  
are convinced that they have sufficient  
merits to win their way if they are  
given a fair trial; if they have not  
they must perish. Our Government  
does not purpose to bolster up trade by  
means of bounties or the like. Looking  
at the matter from a political point of  
view, it is of the highest importance  
that Great Britain should patronize  
her colonies rather than foreign lands.  
Our market with the United States  
has now been closed; the Dingley tariff  
has killed it. We want to develop  
mutual trade with England to the  
benefit of both, for every pound Eng-  
land spends on Canadian produce  
brings her a large return in the return  
trade for her manufactures."

**A Gracious Reply.**

The queen was once informed by the  
manager of her Shaw farm, that a Mr.  
Elliott, a Scottish farmer, was a breeder  
of superior collie dogs, and she there-  
upon expressed the wish to possess one  
of them. Accordingly, Elliott forwarded  
two beautiful dogs, and her majesty  
was so enraptured with them that she  
gave orders that the next time he came  
to the farm he should be shown up to  
the castle.  
Elliott was somewhat uneasy as to  
how he should comport himself in the  
presence of royalty, and the manager  
spent a considerable time in putting  
him through his paces. At last the  
fateful day arrived, and he was ushered  
into the presence of the queen.  
Her majesty shook hands with him,  
and said:  
"O, Mr. Elliott, I have to thank you  
for the two beautiful collies you sent me!"  
"Touts, touts, wumman! I haud yer  
tongue! What's the matter o' a pair  
o' dogs between you and me?"

**But Little Danger From Lightning**

Writing on "The Needless Fear of  
Lightning," Edward W. Bok, in the  
September *Ladies Home Journal*, says  
that "it will doubtless surprise the  
timid to know that only two hundred  
deaths a year occur on an average  
throughout the entire country from  
lightning, or one person in every three  
hundred and fifty thousand people.  
Now, in comparison, fifteen times as  
many people are killed each year by  
falling out of windows; over twice as  
many from being bitten by rattlesnakes,  
while twenty five per cent. more are  
killed with "unloaded" pistols. More  
people are drowned among New York  
City alone every year than there are  
deaths from lightning all over the  
country. In fact, more people, by  
fifty per cent., are killed by being kick-  
ed by horses in New York City than  
die from lightning throughout the  
whole of the United States. The  
casualties of the South show that the  
dangers of being lynched and of being  
killed by lightning are about the same.  
The trolley cars of our city kill a far  
greater number of people than do  
the lightning storms. Now these are facts  
—they are strictly accurate and care-  
fully computed."

**Baby's  
Second  
Summer**

is the time that tries all the care  
of the mother and all the skill of  
maternal management. Baby  
comfort comes from fat; fat  
babies have nothing to do but  
to sleep and grow.

If your baby does not seem  
to prosper, if he does not gain  
in weight, you must get more  
fat there. A few drops of

**Scott's Emulsion**

each day will put on plump-  
ness; fat outside, life inside,  
baby and mother both happy.  
Your baby can take and re-  
lish Scott's Emulsion as much  
in summer as in any other  
season.

For sale by all druggists at 50c. and \$1.00.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

**"D. & L." MENTHOL  
PLASTER**  
Three powerful Menthhol Plaster in a number  
of cases of rheumatism and muscular pain, and  
very much relieved the effects and  
restored the circulation. W. J. GARDNER,  
1111 N. W. 10th St., London, Ontario.  
I have used Menthhol Plaster in several cases  
of rheumatism, and find it very effective.  
It gives relief and restores the circulation.  
J. C. SELLERS, Lumbago, Nene-  
ridge, Pains in Back and Side, or any  
Muscular Pains.  
Price: Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.,  
20c. Sole Proprietors, Montreal.

**A "Drap O' Dew."**  
I have often heard it said—  
(But my wording may be new)  
Like tiny blades of grass  
Gets its ain pure drap o' dew.  
This said saying I did pen,  
Asking Jeanie if she knew  
I was like a blade of grass,  
Wad she be my drap o' dew?  
Yester-e'en her answer came—  
Sweet and saucy, like my lass:  
"In the way o' color, Rob,  
Ye are like a blade of grass."  
"An' ye're growing in my heart,  
Where the cauld wind never blew!  
Dinna suffer lang wi' thirst:  
Come and take your drap o' dew."  
—Hattie (Candid in Ladies' Home Journal).

**A Woman's Prayer.**  
O Lord, who knowest every need of mine,  
Help me to bear each cross, and not repine;  
Grant me fresh courage every day,  
Help me to do my work away  
Without complaint!  
O Lord, thou knowest well how dark the way,  
Guide thou my footsteps, lest they stray;  
Give me fresh faith for every hour,  
Lest I should ever doubt Thy power  
And make complaint!  
Give me a heart, O Lord, strong to endure,  
Help me to keep it simple, pure;  
Make me unselfish, helpful, true  
In every act, whatever I do,  
And keep content!  
Help me to do my woman's share,  
Make me courageous, strong to bear  
Sunshine or shadow in my life;  
Sustain me in the daily strife  
To keep content!  
—Anna B. Baldwin in Ladies' Home Journal.

**Wilfrid the Great.**  
When Queen Victoria call her peupl's  
For mak some jubilee,  
She say for men from all the worl'  
"An' from her colonie.  
But now of all she sen' dis word,  
"Tis Canada she want;  
"It Wilfrid Laurier do not come,  
I not be glad some more!"  
Den Wilfrid—not bad-hearted he—  
Lift, w'at you call, de hat,  
An' say: "Ma Rome, you mus' not fret  
For little ting like dat.  
"To London, on de day in June  
You mention, I will come  
An' show you w'at is like de French-  
Canadian gentilemanne!"  
So Wilfrid saild across de sea,  
An' Queen Victoria fear,  
An' w'en she saw him, sh' she was  
Just tickle half to death.  
An' w'en he kneel, as etiquette  
Demand, for de coriex,  
She tak' a sword into her han'  
An' hit him on de neck.  
An' as she did, she smile on him,  
An' dese de word he say:  
"Rise up, my brave Canadian knight,  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier!"  
"An' on dese grand imperial plans  
Which I have now in view,  
For guidance, counsel and advice  
I'll always look to you!"  
Den Wilfrid kiss de royal han',  
An' back off on de door,  
An' bow as only Frenchman can.  
An' smile an' bow some more.  
Nex' day, it was a glorious sight,  
At half-past twelve o'clock,  
To see Sir Wilfrid ride in state  
An' in chapeau de coque!  
Lords Salsby, Roberts, Labouchere,  
An' Chamberlain, an' dese,  
Wore w'at you call "an' an' in it" den—  
Sir Wilfrid was de boss!  
Oui, certainement, excep' de Queen  
Herself, dat glorious day,  
De greatest man in Angletterre,  
Was Wilfrid Laurier!  
—Montreal Herald.

Who does not know women and young  
girls who are continually in tears? Who  
always see the dark side? Who have  
frequent fits of melancholy without any ap-  
parent cause? The intelligent physician will  
know that it is some derangement of the  
complicated and delicate feminine organs.  
The young girl suffers, bodily and mentally,  
in silence. There is undue weariness, un-  
expected pain, unreasonable tears and fits of  
temper. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription  
exerts a wonderful power over woman's  
delicate organism. It is an invigorating  
tonic and is specific for the peculiar weak-  
nesses, irregularities and painful derange-  
ments of women. Careless, easy-going  
doctors frequently treat their women  
patients for biliousness, nervousness, dys-  
pepsia, liver or kidney troubles, when the  
real sickness is in the organs distinctly  
feminine, and no help can come till they are  
made perfectly strong by the use of Dr.  
Pierce's Favorite Prescription.  
Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to  
World's Dispensary Medical Association,  
Buffalo, N.Y., and receive Dr. Price's 1008  
page COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER,  
illustrated.

**Itching, Burning Skin Diseases**  
Relieved in a day. Eczema, salt rheum,  
barber's itch, and all eruptions of the skin  
quickly relieved and speedily cured by Dr.  
Agnew's Ointment. It will give instant  
comfort in cases of itching bleeding or blind  
piles, and will cure from three to six nights.  
35 cents. Sold by W. W. Bole.

**HEALTHY STOMACH!**  
Happy Man!—Nothing Experi-  
mental About Using the Great  
South American Nerve-  
What It Has Done For  
Thousands It Can Do  
For You.

Here Are Strong Words From a  
Reliable Business Man—  
Read Them.

"I have been a great sufferer from indi-  
gestion and dyspepsia. I tried many remedies  
but obtained very little relief. I saw South  
American Nerve advertised and concluded  
to give it a trial, and I must say I consider  
it the very best medicine I have ever used. I  
obtained great relief from the first few doses.  
I have only used two bottles and am happy  
to say it has made a new man of me. I  
strongly recommend it to fellow sufferers."  
C. Pearce, Dry Goods Merchant, Forest,  
Ont. Sold by W. W. Bole.

**WAGHORN'S GUIDE** ON TRAINS  
AND BUSINESSES 50c

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First class Liquors and Cigars. Every  
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**J. H. KERN, PROP.**

**Relief for  
Lung  
Troubles**  
The  
Pall  
EMULSION  
In CONSUMPTION and all LUNG  
DISEASES, BRONCHITIS, COUGH,  
CROUP, LOSS OF APETITE,  
DEBILITY, the benefits of this  
article are most marked.  
By the use of this "Pall" Emulsion I have  
cured a large number of cases, which had troubled me for  
over a year, and have gained considerable in-  
crease of weight. I had the honor to see a great  
many of the same cases, and I was glad  
to see the time come when I could tell  
of my recovery.  
J. H. KERN, PROP.  
50c. and 25c. Bottles  
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD., MONTREAL.

**HITCHCOCK  
&  
McCULLOCH,**

**BANKERS  
AND  
FINANCIAL  
AGENTS.  
MOOSE JAW.**

Agents.—Bank of Montreal.

**OCEAN STEAMSHIPS  
ROYAL MAIL LINES.**

The Cheapest and Quickest  
—ROUTE—  
—To the—  
**OLD - COUNTRY**

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Cartaginian—Allan Line.....Sept. 4  
Scotsman—Dominion Line.....Aug. 28  
Labrador—Dominion Line.....Sept. 4  
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Lake Huron—Beaver Line.....Sept. 1

FROM NEW YORK.  
Britannic—White Star Line.....Aug. 25  
Majestic—White Star Line.....Sept. 1  
St. Paul—American Line.....Aug. 25  
St. Louis—American Line.....Sept. 1  
Servia—Canard Line.....Aug. 24  
Estrella—Canard Line.....Aug. 28  
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Mongolian—Allan Line.....Sept. 17  
Southwest—Red Star Line.....Aug. 25  
Norland—Red Star Line.....Sept. 1

Cabin, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80 and up-  
wards. Intermediate, \$30 and upwards.  
Steerage, \$24.50 and upwards.  
Passengers ticketed through to all points  
in Great Britain and Ireland and at special  
low rates to all parts of the European contin-  
ent. Prepaid passage arranged from all  
points.

J. K. STEVENSON, Agent,  
Moose Jaw.  
Or to WILLIAM STITT,  
General Agent,  
C.P.R. Office, Winnipeg.

**THE SLATER SHOE**  
"Flat-tread" Shape  
Best for feet which are long from ball to toe,  
and short from heel to ball. Ordinary Shoes  
curve upwards too sharply for such feet,  
bending them injuriously. Full ridged box  
toe, slightly curving sides, and stylish  
effect. Laced, Buttoned, Congress, or  
Oxford. Black—Tan—Sole Brown  
—Carmine—Wine. Sizes, 5 to 11  
Widths, D to E.E. Goodyear  
Welted. \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50  
on the sole.  
"The Slater Shoe"  
CATALOGUE FREE  
MAKERS MONTREAL.

Write for illustrated booklet "Leather Food." It tells all about how  
to take care of shoes and it is free. G. T. SLATER & SONS, Montreal.

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DEALERS IN INCORPORATED.  
**HIDES, PELTS, FURS, WOOL,  
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**PAIN-KILLER**  
THE GREAT  
Family Medicine of the Age.  
Taken Internally, It Cures  
Diarrhoea, Cramp, and Pain in the  
Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds,  
Coughs, etc., etc.  
Used Externally, It Cures  
Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains,  
Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia,  
Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.  
No article ever attained to such unbounded popular-  
ity as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.  
We have seen its magic effects in restoring the  
suffering, and know it to be a good article—Gives  
strength and vigor. It has not yet surpassed the Pain-Killer, which is  
the most valuable family medicine now in use.—*Dr. J. C. Davis*  
It has no equal as a means of removing pain, no  
medicine has acquired a reputation equal to Dr. J. C. Davis'  
Pain-Killer.—*Dr. J. C. Davis*  
Sufferers find relief. For only the genuine "PAIN-  
KILLER" Sold everywhere, large bottles, 25c.

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KILLER" Sold everywhere, large bottles, 25c.

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RAILWAY**

Specialty Reduced Excursions,

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AND RETURN.  
Canada's Finest Summer Resort.

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OF GOLD**

Through Tickets are now on  
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**KLONDYKE DISTRICT**

With choice of Steamers, via Dyea,  
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**CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO THE EAST  
(VIA THE LAKES).**

Steamers leave Ft. William,  
Alberta (Every Tuesday), to Windsor,  
Athabasca (Thursdays), to Owen Sound,  
Manitoba (Sundays), to Owen Sound.  
CHOICE OF SIX ROUTES.

Apply to your home agent or to

ROBERT KERR,  
Traffic Manager, Winnipeg.

**WAGHORN'S GUIDE** TO TRAVEL  
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**LIVERY, FEED & SALE  
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First class rigs and good  
driving horses to hire on rea-  
sonable terms. Draying done  
to all parts of the town. Best  
accommodation for the general  
public.

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High St., Moose Jaw.

**NORTHERN  
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The Popular Route

TO

**St. Paul  
Minneapolis  
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And all points in the United States and Can-  
ada; also the Kootenay coal mines.

**Pullman Palace Vestibuled Sleep-  
ing and Dining Cars**

ON EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY TO

**TORONTO, MONTREAL, Etc.**

And all points in Eastern Canada; St. Paul  
and Chicago.

An opportunity to pass through the celebrate  
St. Clair Tunnel. Baggage is checked  
through in bond, and there is no  
customs examination.

**OCEAN PASSAGES**

And Berths secured to and from Great Brit-  
ain, Europe, China and Japan. All  
first-class steamship lines are  
represented.

**Great Transcontinental Route  
to the Pacific Coast.**

For tickets and further information apply  
to any of the company's agents, or

H. SWINFORD,  
General Agent, Winnipeg.

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Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul.

**OFFICIAL TIME WAGHORN'S GUIDE.** 50c



One summer evening, as a couple of

It is death for a European to speak to a Persian woman in the streets, but the Englishmen risked it. Instead of the shrouded figures being daughters of Iran, they were a couple of London girls, Frances and Ada Blackman, who had been brought out to Persia two years before, shut up in a harem, for hidden intercourse with Europeans and especially the English; and there they had remained, their existence unknown to the little colony of Britons in Teheran, till a chaffing remark of a summer evening revealed their identity.

These girls had lived with their parents at Willesden, and were engaged in selling knick-knacks at one of the stalls in the Crystal Palace. Francoise was aged nineteen and Ada sixteen—two bright, pretty young ladies, with pleasant accomplishments, playing the piano and speaking French.

next day, and bought more; the same thing happened the third day, and Miss Blackman soon learned that it was herself and not her wares that attracted the gentleman was a prince with untold wealth; he lived in a beautiful Eastern land; he was her devoted constant slave; she had but to will and he would do; and soon "ad infinitum," as he said, she was to have all the costly gifts. The upshot was that the proposed marriage was accepted, and then—he representing himself at the ceremony as a Frenchman—they were wedded by the Roman Catholic Church in the beginning of the year 1860.

As to the position of women among Mohammedans they know nothing. The only thing I could ascertain was that they were staggered, overwhelmed, filled with grief at their father's death. Sultan was no longer a naturalist, but a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He was a Persian and a Moslem, and the day the girls reached Enzele, the port on the Persian Gulf, he was dressed in uniform in Persian attire, and shield their attentiveness from the eyes of men. They were placed on horseback and taken to the barracks of the Khon, and to Teheran. The Frances Blackman was to be Madame Nass-Sultanne, her name hereafter was to be Khon. She was to be the daughter and the mother to the girls, like the workings of an Aladdin's Lamp—a skip from the East, a girl from the East, a girl of colour and chatting and joking with young gentlemen purchasers, to the secluded, hidden, guarded life of Oriental women. Their lives were to be their lives, far less open to men.

Nasri-Sultan, though he had deceived a English wife, and wilfully kept her in the dark, was undoubtedly fond of her. As a Persian and a Moslem he could not, of course, allow her any more liberty than Persian women usually receive. He forbade Babi Khonam and her sister Ada to have any communication with Europeans. But in dealing with the plagues provided for them with a house at the village of Deuz, so that they might escape the mortal life of the "anderum." Six months after reaching Persia Babi Khonam presented her husband with a son, and henceforth—if one can look at it from a Persian point of view—he treat-

HARD ENOUGH

Summer Boarder—Oh, Mrs. Farrow! Will you let me have four of your big-doughnuts?

Mrs. Farrow, highly flattered—Certainly. You kin have a dozen of 'em.

Summer Boarder—Four will be enough. I want to use them for uolts.

I don't know what it was that made

"Tom!"—getting up.  
"Yes, it's me," answered the man.  
Hast thou no word of welcome for me?  
After all these years?—advancing into  
the room. "I've took my time, but  
I've come back with a clean name to  
offer yer. That," he added, as the other  
didn't speak, "was the price you put  
on yerself. Yer not gone back from  
that, have yer? There's many a wom-

seemed to find renewed youth as she gazed upon the man. At length, she

**CLOTHES MAKE THEM SICK.**

### Natives of Africa Who Die When They Take to Wearing Garments

among the blacks undreamed of before. In former years the tribes afflicted by want of food would have gone upon the warpath and sought to plunder some of their neighbors; to-day they send out their young men to earn swag in the fields or in the mines of the white man, and thus silently this great revolution is going on, making from day to day more real the rule of the white man in Africa.

The status of women in the game of golf is well worthy of the attention.

**A MISGUIDED MAN.**

Miss Soadds broke her engagement with Mr. Spudds because he sent her for a birthday present a book entitled, "How to be Beautiful."

It serves him right. He should have sent her a book called "How to Stay Beautiful."

### Items Which May Prove Worth Reading.

**HAD HEARD OF THEM.**

Miss Gotham—Did you admire the  
cottish braes?  
Miss Lakeside—Oh, I heard them be-  
fore I went abroad.

## THE BATTLE BETWEEN THE RETAIL AND DEPARTMENTAL S. ETC.

Yes, replied the pale youth, who writes, but his detractors can't obliterate the fact that he triumphs in one respect.

What is that?

He sets his poetry printed.

THE GUN OF THE FUTURE







# PICKLING ..

..AND..

## PRESERVING.

THE season is now on for pickling and preserving, and in this connection we again wish to direct you to our "Concentrated Vinegar," which for tasting and keeping qualities cannot be excelled. We have sold 660 gallons—nearly 16 barrels—since introducing it. Do not be dissuaded from using our vinegar because competitors may say it is not pure. That is what they call "business." Our "Concentrated Vinegar" is a pure acetic vinegar, containing 5 1/2 per cent. real vinegar acid which should be found in every pure vinegar. Directions for making will be placed on every bottle sold. 25c. a pound, makes nearly a gallon. See our special prize list for pickles made with "Concentrated Vinegar."

## W. W. BOLE.

P.S.—Pure Turmeric and Curry Powder. Rubbers for Sealers. "Toilet Soaps."

## The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1897.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. Turnbull is expected home on Sunday.

New fall jackets and capes at Miss Clark's.—Advt.

Rev. W. E. Brown arrived from Regina yesterday morning and spent the day in town.

Conductor Harry Card has been transferred to Brandon, and is now spare passenger conductor.

I. F. Nicks, of Chapleau, Ont., has been in town for the past few days as the guest of W. N. Mitchell.

Monday next, Labor Day, will be observed in Moose Jaw as a public holiday. All stores will be closed.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster, ex-Minister of Finance, passed through on Sunday evening to the east from the Kootenay.

The Bishop of Qu'Appelle and Mrs. and Miss Grisdale have taken up their residence at Bishop's Court, Indian Head.

Mayor Eddy, of Regina, arrived in town yesterday. Mr. Eddy has the contract for building Mr. Jno. Bellamy's new furniture store.

Mr. Fred. Pingle, one of Regina's leading cyclists, passed through yesterday morning en route to Calgary, to be present at the annual meet of the North-West Wheelmen's Association, on September 6th and 7th. Mr. Pingle has just recovered from an attack of bronchitis, and it is doubtful whether or not he will be able to compete.

The following registered at the dining hall this week:—R. J. Salisbury, Jas. Ireme, R. Laurence, C. T. Thompson, Toronto; G. E. Gilroy, London; L. E. Monlock, Guelph; Insp. Starnes, Regina; Wm. Hargreaves, E. L. Thomas, Winnipeg; A. L. G. Reid, Calgary; Dr. Size, Regina; J. L. Green, Portage; A. R. Shewan, Jno. A. Campbell, Montreal; R. Johnstone Qu'Appelle.

Mr. H. Jagger has received word that a severe hailstorm passed over South Qu'Appelle and thrashed out about seventy-five acres of wheat which Mr. Jagger had in on shares with Mr. Geo. Bailey. The wheat was ready for the binder and their loss will at least be over one thousand bushels. Some people say that there is more gold in wheat than there is in Klondyke. Mr. Jagger don't think so.

English church services will be held next Sunday, Sept. 5th, at the following places in the district: St. John the Baptist's church, Moose Jaw, Holy Communion 8 a.m., Matins and second celebration of Holy Eucharist 11 o'clock, Evensong 7 p.m.; at Mr. Richard Davy's (north east of town) Evensong at 2:30; at Mr. H. Seel's (south of town) Evensong at 3:20; at St. John the Evangelist's church, English Village, Evensong at 6 o'clock.

The annual Harvest Thanksgiving Festival of the Salvation Army is to be celebrated on Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th. The officer in charge, Lieut. Hammond, and the Salvationists of the local corps are evidently bent upon and seem sanguine of making this the most successful of all past efforts of the kind, and are doing their best to arrange a programme of special meetings suitable for the occasion. Any cause that will moralize, reform and make temperate, dissolute men and women should claim the sympathetic support of all.

Const. Emery was in Regina on Monday.

The settlers of the Buffalo Lake district have finished cutting, and threshing will be commenced next week.

Capt. Hall, of the Salvation Army, was called east to Portage la Prairie last week, owing to the serious illness of his father, who is not expected to recover.

The Rev. W. Watson is this week visiting Estevan, Hirsch, Roche Perce and Portage la Prairie administering the sacraments of Holy Baptism and Holy Communion.

Mr. R. Johnstone, of Qu'Appelle, was in town a few days this week buying cattle for the firm of Gordon & Ironside. He secured quite a number in this district.

The Lord Bishop of Qu'Appelle, the Right Rev. J. Grisdale, D.D., will be in Moose Jaw on Sunday, Oct. 17th, for the purpose of administering Holy Confirmation.

Mr. Cameron and Miss Cameron, of Toronto, brother and sister to Rev. J. C. Cameron, arrived in Moose Jaw on Saturday last and have been the guests of their brother for the past week.

Insp. Starnes, N.W.M.P., came up from Estevan last week en route to Regina and on Wednesday left for Victoria en route to Dyea. Mrs. Starnes intends going out to join her husband in Yukon next summer.

Surveyor Ogilvie is on his way from Klondyke to Ottawa. In an interview he substantiated all that has been published respecting the enormous richness of the Yukon gold country, but warns intending miners of the hardships to be met.

Pursuant to an announcement made in the churches on Sunday a large number of our citizens gathered at the cemetery on Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of trimming the graves of loved ones and improving the general appearance of the cemetery.

Last week Mr. J. G. Chalmers, received news of the death of his aged mother, which occurred at Fraserburg, Scotland, on Sunday, Aug. 1st, aged 77 years. Mrs. Chalmers' father, Mr. Robt. Couzens, of Rapid City, Man., also died at that place on Aug. 11th, aged 75 years.

LAND DEPARTMENT.—Settlers wanting homestead entries made for themselves or their friends, or wishing to purchase any land in this vicinity, or wishing to insure against fire their houses or grain at low rates, or record their stock brands, are requested to call upon the undersigned. SEYMOUR GREEN.—Advt.

H. P. Wright (specialist) will be at the Aberdeen House, Moose Jaw, on Saturday, September 11th, 1897, where he will extract teeth by his now well known and practically effective Egyptian painless method. All who have teeth to extract would be wise to take advantage of this opportunity of having the work done in a perfectly scientific manner.—Advt.

About seventy-five members of the British Medical Association, which met in Toronto last week, passed through on Monday morning's No. 1, and shortly after a special train followed with another party of Canada's distinguished visitors. The party will stop over a day at Canada's National Park and then proceed to the coast, returning east in about a week's time.

The death of Chas. J. Green, of Portage la Prairie, President of the Manitoba Patrons of Industry, has caused wide-spread regret. He was a pioneer of Portage district, a successful farmer, and prominent in all movements for the benefit of agriculture. Mr. Chas. Braithwaite, the ex-president, will resume the duties of the office until the next annual convention Mr. Green and Mr. Braithwaite were brothers in law.

The Parson's Produce Co., Winnipeg, has purchased a round lot of 35,000 pounds of creamery butter, the product of the Dominion Government creameries in the Territories, from A. W. Grindley, superintendent of the Revelstoke. This butter was being offered in ton lots by the Government agent, before the purchase. The effect has been to greatly strengthen the butter market in British Columbia.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 Years the Standard.

The Presbyterian's picnic to-morrow. Bread is rising—in sympathy with wheat.

Mr. Neil McMillan, of south of Moose Jaw, has moved into town for the winter.

A boy in Aylmer took Paris green because his parents refused to let him go to Klondyke.

Sir Richard Cartwright reports arrangements for the fast Atlantic service progressing satisfactorily.

Mrs. J. K. Stevenson and the Misses Stevenson returned home on Monday from their trip to the eastern provinces.

The Methodist Sunday school picnic will be held on Labor Day, Monday next, Sept. 6th, in the valley of the Moose Jaw, south of town.

A number of threshing outfits have been undergoing repairs for the past week in order to be ready to commence operations as early as possible.

The most severe thunder storm this season passed over the town last Tuesday about midnight. The rain came in torrents and the lightning was terrific.

Boharm is to have a wheat buyer this fall. Mayor Bogue has decided to build a warehouse at that point for the accommodation of the settlers of the surrounding district.

On Thursday last week Mr. E. H. Moorhouse, manager of the Moose-Jaw creamery, shipped a carload of butter—40,000 pounds—to Montreal to be forwarded to Liverpool. This is the first big shipment this season.

The United States Government is to pay the Dominion the sum of \$200 per trip for carrying the United States mails from Dyea to Dawson City. There will be one trip each way every month. For the present no newspapers will be taken in the mail.

Mr. A. Hobbs, a rancher from Wood Mountain, Assa., who has been visiting his brother in the city, Mr. Chas. Hobbs, of the M. & N.W. offices for a few days, left for the old country yesterday. He will return next spring and will then probably proceed to the Yukon.—Free Press.

A proclamation appears in the Official Gazette describing the boundaries of the Yukon judicial districts. It commences in the west at the 141st meridian and extends eastward along the boundary line of British Columbia to the organized districts in the North-West Territories and bounded on the north by the Arctic ocean.

Mr. Jas. H. Ross, Member of the Executive and M.L.A. for this district, and Chief Engineer Dennis passed through Wednesday morning en route to Edmonton. The object of their visit is to confer with the western Members of the Assembly relative to the opening up of the Edmonton route to the Klondyke within the limits of the organized territory.

The terribly large number of drowning accidents which are taking place now and which are but a repetition of every bathing season, shows how necessary it is that people should be able to swim. It seems to us that if parents, instead of restricting their children from bathing, would systematically have them taught to swim it would be a course of action which would afford relief to their minds and a measure of safety to their children.—Vinden Advance.

They are losing no time in London. The Daily Mail of the 3rd and 4th contains the prospectuses of no less than three companies, the Klondyke Pioneer syndicate, Klondyke and Columbian Goldfields, Limited, and the Klondyke Mining, Trading and Transport Corporation, of the latter of which it is noted that Sir Charles Tupper is a director. The Klondyke companies in the United States are innumerable. There will be gay times in the Yukon next year.

Commercial: The new company which a short time ago acquired the Roche Perce Coal Co.'s mines in Southeastern Assiniboia, is preparing to increase the output of their mines during the coming coal season. The mines are now being put in readiness to begin putting out coal in a week or so. The company is spending considerable in improving the property, in new plant, buildings, etc. Another spur track will also be put in. The property is now entirely in the hands of English capitalists, who will operate as the Roche Perce Colliery Co.

One of the most ingenious things we ever came across on this prairie—and we have seen many—is to be seen at a Swede settler's, on 24, 16, 4, west of Perceval. It is a pair of blacksmith's bellows made out of a coal oil barrel. We have seen it in operation at the forge and it works fine. The barrel is set upright with leather at both heads admitting of expansion. An iron pipe runs from the middle of the barrel to the fire and through this the blast goes. The bellows is worked by a lever from the bottom of the barrel, which lever, composed of a piece of lumber, is worked by the foot. This contrivance is the invention of the settler, who stands at the fire, and needs no help with the bellows. We asked him if it was all right; he said, "Yes, plenty vind."—Whitewood Herald.

Remember the social at Mrs. Jas. Wilson's.

Mr. Benj. Fletcher, V.S., was in Regina on Monday.

Mr. McManus, representing S. G. Detchon, of Toronto, was in town on Tuesday.

Mrs. Chas. Cowan and Mrs. Cowan St. left on Monday evening on a visit to friends in Winnipeg.

Mrs. Thos. Withrow and family returned home this week from an extended visit to friends in the east.

The Misses Motto, of Winnipeg, who have been visiting their brother, Mr. Geo. Motto, of the C.P.R., returned home on Tuesday evening.

The wife and family of Mr. A. Wilcox, chief train despatcher, arrived home yesterday morning via the Soo line, from a visit to friends in the east.

Geo. Ferguson, the Cariboo miner who visited Moose Jaw recently, has been lecturing in Winnipeg this week. The papers commend his lectures as interesting and instructive.

Messrs. Jas. Simington and Wm. Munns, two of Moose Jaw's promising young men, left this week to attend the Normal School session, which opened at Regina on Wednesday, Sept. 1st.

Mr. Wm. Eyles, of Peterborough, Ont., arrived in town on Friday last and spent a few days with his daughter Mrs. McKnight. He left last evening for North Dakota, where he has a son in business.

Joseph Martin, ex-M.P. for Winnipeg, has decided to locate permanently in Vancouver. He will be admitted to the bar of British Columbia in a few weeks and will then resume the practice of law.

Mr. W. J. Curtis, piano and organ tuner, of Winnipeg, arrived in town on Friday last and remained for several days. He left for the west on Tuesday morning, but will again visit Moose Jaw on his return trip.

Mr. J. H. Grayson returned home last week from his tour in the eastern part of the district. Mr. Grayson left with about 100 head of horses for which he found a ready sale between here and Indian Head.

The customs department has received \$8000 consequence money in an envelope, posted in Ottawa. The sender asked that it be acknowledged in the local papers. Sixteen \$50 bills were enclosed in the envelope.

Commissioner Chipman, of the H.B. Co., has donated the old Fort Garry gateway and several lots surrounding it, to the city of Winnipeg, on condition that it be used as a public park. The city is in rapture over the gift.

The Presbyterian Ladies' Aid will give a parlor and lawn social at the residence of Mrs. Jas. Wilson, Main street, on Monday evening next, Sept. 6th. A string band will be in attendance and refreshments will be served during the evening. Admission 25 cents; ice cream and fruits extras.

Mr. Geo. Lobb, of Palmerston, Ont., a former G.T.R. brakeman who arrived here about a month ago, has secured a position on the train service at this point. Mr. Lobb is well pleased with Moose Jaw as a railway centre and has written for his wife and family who are expected to arrive in a short time.

The attention of the settlers in this district is drawn to the following notice which has been sent out by Commissioner Herchmer from police headquarters: Owing to the large number of Mounted Police going to the Yukon and the comparatively small number remaining in the Territories, it will be impossible for regular fire patrols to be established this season as in former years. Settlers must therefore govern themselves accordingly.

We have it on good authority that a strong elevator company have made application for leave to build a standard elevator at Caron. This will be a great convenience to the Caron settle- ment, the grain being formerly drawn to Moose Jaw or shipped in car lots from that place. Several of our local buyers contemplated building warehouses at that point, but on hearing of this they changed their calculations, owing to C.P.R. shipping regulations.

## Wheat.

Wheat now sounds like Klondyke. It will be remembered by some that Sir William Van Horne predicted that it would be \$2.00 per bushel. Following the great Minneapolis miller predicted it would be \$1.00 a bushel. Well, it has reached that figure, and the question now is, Will it remain there until the farmers have some to market, or will it drop as soon as the big elevator men have unloaded? During the past week it has taken big jumps, but it now seems to be more steady, and the possibilities are that good prices will prevail. The local market is about 70 cents for old wheat. No new wheat yet being offered the price is not established.

At present all indications point to better times. The people are feeling in a better mood and are looking for better things. The settlers are to-day gathering in a fair crop in good condition, which when sold will put them in a position of comparative independence. If the west is not in better shape at the close of this year THE TIMES is willing to take its place as a prophet by the side of Sir William Van Horne, when \$2.00 wheat went for about 60 or 70 cents.

## HOUSE TO LET.

A comfortable house on Fairfield street to let. Possession given on September 20th. Apply to C. A. Gass or J. G. BEESLEY. 9

## AGENTS.

I am just starting the best thing for money making you have seen for many a day. Your name and address will bring the golden information. R. P. GLASGOW, Toronto, Ont.

## WANTED.

Farmers' sons or other industrious persons of fair education to whom \$60 a month would be an inducement. I would also engage a few ladies at their own homes. T. H. LINSCOTT, Toronto, Ont.

## TEACHER WANTED.

Wanted immediately, a teacher for Caron school until Dec. 1st, perhaps longer. Salary to commence about the 12th day of Sept. Apply stating certificate held by applicant and salary required. CHAS. SMITH, Sec'y, Caron.

## WANTED.

Men and women who can work hard talking and writing six hours daily, for six days a week, and will be content with ten dollars weekly. Address: NEW IDEAS CO., Medical Building, Toronto, Ont.

## WANTED.

Solicitors for "Canada, an Encyclopedia of the Country," in Five Royal Quarto Volumes. No delivering. Commission paid weekly. A canvasser reports his first week making over seventy dollars. THE LINSCOTT COMPANY, Toronto.

## TEACHER WANTED.

Teacher wanted for the unexpired term—two months—for the Carmel school. Duties to commence about the 12th day of Sept. Apply stating certificate held by applicant and salary required. CHAS. SMITH, Sec'y Carmel S.D. No. 194.

## STRAYED.

Into my herd, sec. 30, tp. 13, Rg. 25, on or about 1st June, one bay gelding pony, branded O on right shoulder, small white spot on forehead and nose, hind feet white. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. J. B. GLOVER. 7-10

## STRAYED.

Strayed into my herd on or about August 1st, 1897, one two year old spotted red and white heifer, branded T on left hip, also two other blurred brands on same hip; and one red bull calf, no brand. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. WM. SNOW, Moose-Jaw. 7-10p

## THRESHING.

Our threshing outfit is now ready to commence operations for the season. For the past thirty years we have threshed in the district, and we are confident that we can give better satisfaction this season than ever before. Those desiring to thresh early should apply at once. F. W. GREEN.

## IMPOUNDED.

Impounded on Wednesday, Aug. 25th, one mare, cream color, branded X on left shoulder; one brown mare, branded W on left hip, also HF on right hip; one dark brown mare, with sucking calf, branded HF on hip; One brown yearling gelding, no brand. If not claimed in due time will be sold according to law. JAMES CAMPBELL, Poundkeeper, 22-17-28. 8-11p

## WANTED.

Canvassers.—"Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign," has captured the British Empire. Extraordinary testimonials from the great men; sent for copy free. Marquis of Lorne says, "The best popular Life of the Queen I have seen." Her Majesty sends a kind letter of appreciation. Selling by thousands; gives enthusiastic satisfaction. Canvassers making \$15 to \$40 weekly. Prospectus free to agents. THE BRADLEY-GARRETTSON CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ontario.

## MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE Town Property.

Pursuant to the order and direction of the Honourable Mr. Justice Richardson, and under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain registered mortgage, made in pursuance of the Land Titles Act, 1884, and amendments thereto, which mortgage will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction, by Oswald B. Fysh, auctioneer, at the Ottawa Hotel, in the town of Moose Jaw, on Saturday, the 4th day of September, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz: Lot number eighteen (18) in block number one hundred and twenty four (124), in the said town of Moose Jaw. Terms will be made known at time of sale. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to WM. GRAYSON, Vendor's Advocate, Moose Jaw, Assa.

Dated at Moose Jaw, 12th August, 1897.

## MOOSE JAW MARKETS.

Wheat, No. 1.....	\$ 70
" No. 2.....	66
" No. 3.....	63
Oats.....	30
Potatoes (new).....	1 00
Apples (green) per lb.....	10
Onions, per lb.....	10
Cheese.....	10
Bacon.....	11
Lard.....	12 1/2
Butter.....	12 1/2
Eggs, per doz.....	15

BY RAIL, THROUGH LAKE, WAGHORN'S GUIDE

## New : Tinsmith .. SHOP ..

The undersigned wishes to inform the people of Moose Jaw and district that he has engaged the premises now occupied by Mr. H. Ferguson, and will on August 1st place in stock a complete line of tinware, granite ware, copper ware and all kinds of house furnishings and kitchen utensils. I will also carry a complete stock of stoves, and am now prepared to put in furnaces on the shortest notice. For the present I have opened up a tinsmith shop in the rear of the premises, where repairs and job work will receive prompt attention. Give me a call. Satisfaction guaranteed.

G. K. SMITH.

Moose Jaw, July 23rd, 1897.

## Fall and Winter SUITINGS.

We have our new fall stock of Tweeds, Worsteds, Trousers and overcoating in and we feel satisfied that it is the most complete and fashionable stock ever brought to the town of Moose Jaw. We have chosen these goods especially for the North-West trade. See our heavy-weight double-woven Serges in black and white—the best on the market. Come in and see if we have not the best stock you ever seen and the best values.

Everything Guaranteed at .. W. N. MITCHELL'S.

## Removed...

We have moved into our new premises on the opposite side of the street, where we have secured greater accommodation for our constantly increasing trade. We will always keep in stock the best of everything in our line, and our main object will be to please by prompt delivery and popular prices.

## BINDER TWINE.

We have for sale the best American twine, viz: "The Crown Brand." This twine can't be beat for quality and low price—try it.

H. FERGUSON, BUTCHER

## Eyes ..

Tested and Fitted Scientifically.....

I have now a new line of high grade flint and pebble glasses, in gold, gold filled, steel or nickel frames. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Also new stock of ladies' watches, chains and blouse sets. All kinds of watches, clocks and jewelry repaired on short notice.

J. U. MUNNS.

## JNO. BELLAMY.

Furniture..... Baby Carriages.. Picture Frames.. Window Blinds.. Curtain Poles.. Etc., Etc.....

## JNO. BELLAMY.